

65273 to 65294—Continued.

65286 and 65287. *SCHIZANDRA CHINENSIS* (Turcz.) Baill. Magnoliaceae.

For previous introduction, see No. 57314.

65286. No. 4098. Hsiaolin. August 29, 1925.

65287. No. 4160. Mefun. September 11, 1925. A vine found on the mountain side, which is very handsome with its masses of compact bunches of small bright-red berries.

65288. *SOJA MAX* (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soy bean.

No. 4132. Harbin. September 7, 1925. A light-yellow soy bean which is the result of eight years of selection work at the experiment station.

65289. *SYNTHESISMA ISCHAEMUM* (Schreb.) Nash. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 4126. September 6, 1925. A chicken-foot grass collected in the Sungan River bottom across from Harbin.

65290. *VACCINIUM VITIS-IDAEA* L. Vacciniaceae.

No. 4137. Harbin. September 9, 1925. Small, bright-red fruits resembling cranberries, but round and not so large, bought in the market where they were said to have come from the Eastern Hills. The flesh is white and the seeds, few in a fruit, are very small and of a yellowish color.

For previous introduction, see No. 50344.

65291. *VICIA AMOENA* Fisch. Fabaceae. Vetch.

No. 3840. Harbin. September 4, 1925.

For previous introduction and description, see No. 65085.

65292. *VICIA JAPONICA* A. Gray. Fabaceae. Vetch.

No. 4134. Harbin. September 8, 1925. The leaves of this are broader and not so coarse as those of the preceding [No. 65291].

65293. *VICIA JAPONICA* A. Gray. Fabaceae. Vetch.

No. 4229. Harbin. September 15, 1925. This is one of the best fruiting wild varieties. There are about 15 pods in a cluster, and because the pods do not fly open like many of the other varieties, they could be harvested to good advantage.

65294. *ASTRAGALUS MELLOTOIDES* Pall. Fabaceae.

No. 4070. Harbin. September 8, 1925. A small, narrow-leaved, upright growing variety with lavender flowers; collected in the new Russian cemetery.

65295. *CROTALARIA STRIATA* DC. Fabaceae.

From Eala, Belgian Congo, Africa. Seeds presented by V. Goossens, Directeur du Jardin Botanique d'Eala. Received October 28, 1925.

An ornamental shrubby leguminous plant, described in Curtis's Botanical Magazine (pl. 3200) as low growing, with rounded green branches and elongated terminal clusters of drooping yellow flowers, the petals striped with deep orange-brown. It is to be tested as a cover plant in the southern United States.

For previous introduction, see No. 52531.

65296. *ARACHIS NAMBYQUARAE* Hoehne. Fabaceae.

From Sao Paulo, Brazil. Seeds presented by H. Hoehne, Chefe da Secção de Botanica do Museu Paulista. Received November 6, 1925.

A Brazilian relative of the peanut, which according to Hoehne (Historia Natural Botânica, Matto Grosso, Brazil, pt. 12), is a rather shrubby, much-branched, prostrate or ascending plant. The pod is 2 to 3 inches long, with usually two seeds which are edible and very oily.

For previous introduction, see No. 62099.

65297. *ALEURITES TRISPERMA* Blanco. Euphorbiaceae. Banuclag.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by S. Youngberg, acting director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received November 12, 1925.

This Philippine relative of the tung-oil tree of China (*Aleurites fordii*), as described in Bulletin No. 20 of the Bureau of Forestry of the Philippine Department of Agriculture, is a tree 30 to 50 feet in height, with heart-shaped leaves and rounded three-angled fruits about 2 inches in diameter. Each of the three cells of the fruit usually contains one seed; this is flattened circular, with a brittle shell and a white embryo surrounded by a large oily endosperm. This oil, known as bagilumbang oil, is of a light amber color somewhat paler than the commercial grades of tung, or lumbang, oil as it appears in the market. It is said to be so closely allied to tung oil as to be almost indistinguishable. The shells are much more easily broken than those of the lumbang (*A. moluccana*), and the kernel is not so difficult to separate from the shell.

For previous introduction, see No. 47942.

65298 to 65308.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by Dr. W. M. Docters Van Leeuwen, Director, Botanic Garden. Received November 3, 1925.

65298. *CLITORIA HETEROPHYLLA* Lam. Fabaceae.

As described by Lamarck (Encyclopédie Méthodique Botanique, vol. 2, p. 51), this East Indian plant is a climbing perennial with thread-like stems and compound leaves consisting of five small green leaflets which vary in form from orbicular to linear, borne on a winged axis. The blue flowers are borne singly in the leaf axils.

For previous introduction, see No. 22748.

65299. *CROTALARIA VALETONII* Backer. Fabaceae.

An East Indian plant described by C. A. Backer (Bulletin du Jardin Botanique, Buitenzorg, vol. 2, p. 324) as an erect, densely branched herb, 1 to 4 feet high, with simple hairy leaves and yellow flowers in terminal, 5-flowered to 12-flowered racemes.

65300. *CROTALARIA VERRUCOSA* L. Fabaceae.

A much-branched leguminous herb, about 2 feet high, found throughout the Tropics of both hemispheres. The white and blue flowers are in many-flowered compact racemes.

For previous introduction, see No. 51119.

65301. *CROTALARIA VITELLINA* Ker. Fabaceae.

A Brazilian shrub, which, as described in the Botanical Register (vol. 6, pl. 447), is about 3 feet high, of slender habit, with oval-oblong leaflets, gray beneath, and erect terminal racemes of reddish yellow flowers. The oblong pods, scarcely an inch long, are covered with velvety pubescence.

65302. *CYMBOPOGON CITRATUS* (DC.) Stapf. (*Andropogon citratus* DC.). Poaceae.

A large, coarse grass with long, narrow leaves 4 or 5 feet in length, native to eastern Asia. The oil from this and a number of related species is the citronella oil of commerce, used in perfumes and as a mosquito deterrent.

For previous introduction, see No. 35132.